

Amendments to the Claims:

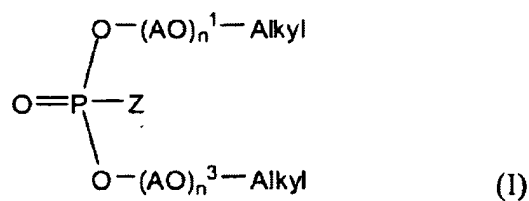
This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

Listing of Claims:

1.-20. (Cancelled)

21. (Currently Amended) A process for treating metal surfaces of aluminum or colored metals and alloys thereof, the process comprising subjecting the metal surfaces to a corrosion inhibitor system comprising

a) at least one alkyleneoxy-alkyl phosphate di- or triester having the general formula



where Z is either -O-M or -O-(AO)_n² - Alkyl

wherein

M is an ammonium, alkali metal or alkaline earth metal cation,

Alkyl independent from each other, is a straight or branched, saturated or unsaturated alkyl group having from 5 to 22 carbon atoms or is an alkylaryl group wherein alkyl is as defined above and aryl is a monocyclic or bicyclic aromatic group,

AO represents an alkylene oxide having from 2 to 4 carbon atoms which may be substituted by one or more C₁₋₃ alkyl groups, and

n¹, n² and n³ independent from each other are an integer of from 2 to 10;

b) at least one alkaline agent in an amount sufficient to achieve a pH of > 7.0 in the global system,

c) optionally at least one chelating agent,

d) optionally at least one alkanolamine as an additional corrosion inhibiting agent and/or a further corrosion co-inhibitor,

e) optionally at least one anionic, cationic, nonionic, zwitterionic and/or amphoteric surfactant and

f) water

at a temperature of from 0 to 80°C for 10 s to 60 min,

wherein the alkyleneoxy-alkyl phosphate di- or triester of formula I is selected such that the corrosion inhibitor system reduces the corrosion rate of an aluminum surface subjected to the corrosion inhibitor system at a temperature of 60°C for 60 min by a factor of at least 300 as compared to the aluminum surface subjected to the corrosion inhibitor system without the selected alkyleneoxy-alkyl phosphate di- or triester of formula I under the same conditions.

22. (Previously Presented) The process according to claim 21 wherein in formula (I) of component (a) AO represents ethylene oxide (EO), propylene oxide (PO) and/or butylene oxide (BO), wherein EO, PO and BO can be present in any sequence order.

23. (Previously Presented) The process according to claim 22, wherein AO represents ethylene oxide and/or propylene oxide.

24. (Previously Presented) The process according to claim 21, wherein the alkaline agent (component (b)) is selected from the group consisting of sodium and potassium hydroxides, sodium and potassium tripolyphosphates, ammonium, sodium and potassium carbonates and/or hydrogencarbonates and amines.

25. (Previously Presented) The process according to claim 21, wherein the chelating agent (component (c)) is selected from the group consisting of aminocarboxylic acids and salts thereof, phosphonic acids and salts thereof, gluconic acid and salts thereof and water-soluble acrylic polymers.

26. (Previously Presented) The process according to claim 25, wherein the chelating agent is selected from the group consisting of iminodisuccinic acid (IDS), nitrilotriacetic acid (NTA), ethylenediamine tetraacetic acid (EDTA), N-hydroxyethyl-ethylenediamine triacetic acid (HEDTA), diethylenetriamine pentaacetic acid (DTPA),

glutamic-N,N-diacetic acid (GLDA), aspartic-N,N-diacetic acid (ASDA), methylglycine diacetic acid (MGDA), hydroxyethyl iminodiacetic acid (HEIDA), triethylenetetramine hexaacetic acid (TTHA) and salts thereof.

27. (Previously Presented) The process according to claim 21, wherein the alkanolamine (component (d)) is diethanolamine or triethanolamine.

28. (Previously Presented) The process according to claim 21, wherein the surfactant (component (e)) is a nonionic surfactant selected from the group consisting of ethoxylated alkylphenols, ethoxylated aliphatic alcohols, ethoxylated amines, ethoxylated etheramines, carboxylic esters, carboxylic amides, polyoxyalkyleneoxide block-copolymers and alkylated alkylethoxylates and/or an anionic surfactant selected from the group consisting of alkoxylated hydrocarbyl carboxylate, sulfonate, sulfate and phosphate esters, and/or a cationic surfactant selected from the group consisting of quaternary hydrocarbyl ammonium halides, and/or a zwitterionic or amphoteric surfactant selected from betaine and sulfobetaine surfactants.

29. (Previously Presented) The process according to claim 21, wherein the corrosion inhibitor system further comprises at least one hydrotrope and/or at least one defoamer.

30. (Previously Presented) The process according to claim 29, wherein the hydrotrope is selected from the group consisting of monofunctional and polyfunctional alcohols and glycol and glycolether compounds, and polyfunctional organic alcohols.

31. (Previously Presented) The process according to claim 29, wherein the defoamer is selected from the group consisting of silicone compounds, dispersed in polydimethylsiloxane, fatty amides, hydrocarbon waxes, fatty acids, fatty esters, fatty alcohols, fatty acid soaps, ethoxylates, mineral oils, polyethylene glycolesters and polyoxyethylene-polyoxypropylene block copolymers.

32. (Previously Presented) The process according to claim 21, wherein the corrosion inhibitor system additionally contains a corrosion co-inhibitor, selected from the group consisting of triazoles and derivatives thereof, imidazoline and derivatives thereof, and thiazole and derivatives thereof, and mixtures thereof.

33. (Previously Presented) The process according to claim 21, wherein the corrosion inhibitor system comprises

- a) from 0.01 to 15 wt.% of the alkyleneoxy-alkyl phosphate di-or triester of general formula (I),
- b) from 0.5 to 50 wt.% of alkaline agent the amount being sufficient to achieve a pH of > 7.0 in the global system,
- c) optionally from 0.01 to 50 wt.% of chelating agent,
- d) optionally from 0.05 to 10 wt. % of alkanolamine and/or further corrosion co-inhibitor,
- e) optionally from 0.1 to 98 wt. % of surfactant and
- f) water for the balance.

34. (Previously Presented) The process according to claim 29, wherein the corrosion inhibitor system comprises from 0.01 to 20 wt.% of hydrotrope and/or from 0.01 to 10 wt.% of defoaming agent.

35. (Previously Presented) The process according to claim 21, wherein the corrosion inhibitor system is used in the form of a concentrate or a diluted use solution comprising the components as defined in claims 21 in amounts as disclosed in claim 21.

36. (Previously Presented) The process according to claim 35, wherein the corrosion inhibitor system is used in the form of a concentrate comprising:

- a) from 0.01 to 15 wt.% of alkyleneoxy-alkyl phosphate di- or triester of general formula (I),
- b) from 0.5 to 50 wt. % of alkaline agent, the amount being sufficient to achieve a pH of > 7.0 in the global system,
- c) optionally from 0.01 to 50 wt.% of chelating agent,
- d) optionally from 0.05 to 10 wt.% of alkanolamine and/or further corrosion co-inhibitor,
- e) optionally from 0.1 to 98 wt. % of surfactant and

f) water for the balance.

37. (Previously Presented) The process according to claim 35, wherein the corrosion inhibitor system is used in the form of a diluted use solution comprising

a) from 0.0001 to 0.15 wt.% of alkyleneoxy-alkyl phosphate di- or triester of general formula (I),

b) from 0.005 to 0.50 wt.% of alkaline agent, the amount being sufficient to achieve a pH of > 7.0 in the global system,

c) optionally from 0.0001 to 0.50 wt.% of chelating agent,

d) optionally from 0.0005 to 0.10 wt.% of alkanolamine, and/or further corrosion co-inhibitor,

e) optionally from 0.001 to 0.98 wt.% of surfactant and

f) water for the balance.

38.-39. (Cancelled)

40. (Previously Presented) The process according to claim 21, wherein the metal is aluminum, copper, brass, zinc, or bismuth.

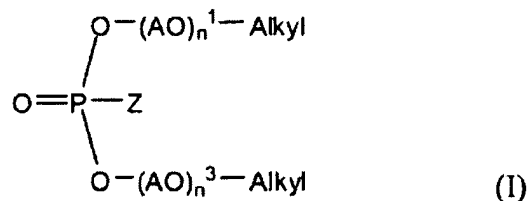
41.-42. (Cancelled)

43. (New) The process according to claim 21, wherein the alkyleneoxy-alkyl phosphate di- or triester of formula I is selected such that the corrosion inhibitor system reduces the corrosion rate of an aluminum surface subjected to the corrosion inhibitor system at a temperature of 60°C for 60 min by a factor of at least 1000 as compared to the aluminum surface subjected to the corrosion inhibitor system without the selected alkyleneoxy-alkyl phosphate di- or triester of formula I under the same conditions.

44. (New) The process according to claim 21, wherein the alkyleneoxy-alkyl phosphate di- or triester of formula I is an ethoxylated alkyl phosphate diester.

45. (New) A process for treating metal surfaces of aluminum or colored metals and alloys thereof, the process comprising subjecting the metal surfaces to a corrosion inhibitor system consisting of

a) an alkyleneoxy-alkyl phosphate di- or triester having the general formula



where Z is either -O-M or -O-(AO)_n² - Alkyl

wherein

M is an ammonium, alkali metal or alkaline earth metal cation,

Alkyl independent from each other, is a straight or branched, saturated or unsaturated alkyl group having from 5 to 22 carbon atoms or is an alkylaryl group wherein alkyl is as defined above and aryl is a monocyclic or bicyclic aromatic group,

AO represents an alkylene oxide having from 2 to 4 carbon atoms which may be substituted by one or more C₁₋₃ alkyl groups, and

n¹, n² and n³ independent from each other are an integer of from 2 to 10;

b) an alkaline agent in an amount sufficient to achieve a pH of > 7.0 in the global system;

c) a chelating agent;

d) an alkanolamine;

e) a nonionic surfactant;

f) water; and

g) a hydrotrope;

at a temperature of from 0 to 80°C for 10 s to 60 min,

wherein the alkyleneoxy-alkyl phosphate di- or triester of formula I is selected such that the corrosion inhibitor system reduces the corrosion rate of an aluminum surface subjected to the corrosion inhibitor system at a temperature of 60°C for 60 min by a factor of at least 300 as

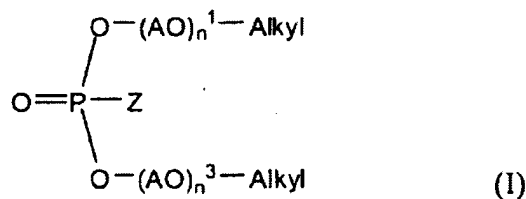
compared to the aluminum surface subjected to the corrosion inhibitor system without the selected alkyleneoxy-alkyl phosphate di- or triester of formula I under the same conditions.

46. (New) The process according to claim 45, wherein the alkyleneoxy-alkyl phosphate di- or triester of formula I is selected such that the corrosion inhibitor system reduces the corrosion rate of an aluminum surface subjected to the corrosion inhibitor system at a temperature of 60°C for 60 min by a factor of at least 1000 as compared to the aluminum surface subjected to the corrosion inhibitor system without the selected alkyleneoxy-alkyl phosphate di- or triester of formula I under the same conditions.

47. (New) The process according to claim 45, wherein the alkyleneoxy-alkyl phosphate di- or triester of formula I is an ethoxylated alkyl phosphate diester.

48. (New) A process for treating metal surfaces of aluminum or colored metals and alloys thereof, the process comprising subjecting the metal surfaces to a corrosion inhibitor system comprising

a) at least one alkyleneoxy-alkyl phosphate di- or triester having the general formula



where Z is either -O-M or -O-(AO)_n² - Alkyl

wherein

M is an ammonium, alkali metal or alkaline earth metal cation,

Alkyl independent from each other, is a straight or branched, saturated or unsaturated alkyl group having from 5 to 22 carbon atoms or is an alkylaryl group wherein alkyl is as defined above and aryl is a monocyclic or bicyclic aromatic group,

AO represents an alkylene oxide having from 2 to 4 carbon atoms which may be substituted by one or more C₁₋₃ alkyl groups, and

n^1 , n^2 and n^3 independent from each other are an integer of from 2 to 10;

b) at least one alkaline agent in an amount sufficient to achieve a pH of > 7.0 in the global system,

c) optionally at least one chelating agent,

d) optionally at least one alkanolamine as an additional corrosion inhibiting agent and/or a further corrosion co-inhibitor,

e) at least one anionic surfactant, wherein the anionic surfactant is a phosphate ester, and

f) water,

at a temperature of from 0 to 80°C for 10 s to 60 min,

wherein the alkyleneoxy-alkyl phosphate di- or triester of formula I and the anionic phosphate ester surfactant are different compounds.